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Really, the friends of General Miles should not fill themselves with wrath be- ! cause the President has seen fit to keep an enemy of the administration from taking charge of the War Department in the absence of the secretary.

Scientists say the whole island of Martinique is now in peril, but a few hours before the recent destructive outbreak they reported that there was no danger. Perhaps scientists do not know much more about future volcanic plans than other

One of the first duties of our new minister to Cuba will be to secure sites for the coaling stations which the Platt amendment to the Constitution guarantees to the United States. The government wants four stahas decided on the sites, but as amendment does not mention any particular number and leaves the question of sites open it may take some good diplomacy to reach an understanding.

Mr. Frank Norris, who has gained some reputation as a writer of painfully realistic fiction, holds that the novel of the highest class is the novel with a purpose The Rev. Charles Sheldon holds a similar opinion. As Mr. Norris writes purpose novels and may therefore be considered biased, and as Mr. Sheldon is not an authority on literature, these assertions do not prove The public will continue to regard as the "best" novels those which offer it the most entertainment, and it will be found on investigation that such novels do not belong to one class, but vary greatly in

The Atlanta negro conference will begin its seventh annual meeting at Atlanta University on the 27th inst., and will take up the subject of negro artisans. The census of 1890 reported 172,970 skilled colored lathe United States, and while the figures for 1900 are not yet available they are expected to show a great increase. Of siderable number. Nearly all of the unions made a thorough investigation of the whole subject and will probably be able to throw much light on it.

The offering at auction in New York, recently, of a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Jefferson Davis to General Grant has led that lady to pronounce it forgery in an interview in a Southern pa-General Miles, in command at Fortress Monroe when Jefferson Davis was confined there. She does not remember to see the paper itself, declares that not have written it because she could not have used the phrase "lady interview to give General Miles and several other names to show how far from being a gentleman. For the late President Andrew Johnson Mrs. Davis has the same recollections.

Indiana people who read several newsgave the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' monument at the time of its dedication. Papers which are quite famous for illustrations had not a picture of the monufeatures, yet they devote space to the piclic, to whole groups of game players and even of prize fighters, but not one of them thought any feature of the one great monument in the country dedicated to the common soldiery of a State worthy of reprofew years ago when the public library was built a magazine of wide cirtures, but it is known that several magazines which publish illustrations had no use for illustrated articles describing the Indiana monument. Hereafter some of them a structure, unless it has no importance because it is not located in Washington or some other Eastern city.

A London writer criticises the residents

story to tell of the coronation of Edward THE SUNDAY JOURNAL will be more than a grandfather; he will be an oracle. People will come from far to listen to his tales. His family will enjoy reflected distinction. His grandsons, stimulated by the pride of deriving from so illustrious a stock, will all take firsts in history. The grandfather who has seen something historical or taken part in something historical must always count above the grandfather who has not." Here's loyalty for you! How can any right-minded Five cents per month for periods less than a Londoner leave home now with a clear conyear. No subscription taken for less than three science?

A MEMORIAL DAY TOPIC.

To-day there will be many sermons delivered, in which allusion will be made to the dead and the living of the war for the Union. Next Friday, Memorial day, thousands of speeches and addresses will be defollowed by pointed remarks to present duties on the part of those who enjoy the men who gave us country and all the blessings which we enjoy as a people. will be bitter mockery if we praise those who saved the Republic and are silent re-Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel, garding practices which will undermine Dearborn Station News Stand. the foundations of good government and of public and private morals. One of the est local governments. Every few days there are reports of defaulters, perjurers and jobbers in public franchises. They are so frequent as not to attract much attention. It is a good indication that a few of these lawbreakers are getting into prison. Still, the impression prevails that for the ordinary service of the city or township or county, anybody will do who COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High | can draw the pay. For instance, a muster of the street employes of the city on one occasion last September disclosed the facthat a man employing labor for private contracts would have employed not one in said that the employes in his department were not what they should be, and wil not be so long as men of influence insist that incapable men shall be employed be cause they are needy. Few men expect to give a local government a full day's work for more than a day's wages, so that between inefficient service and laggard service local governments pay much more for their labor than do private parties. If the efficiency of a great corporation pervaded the management of cities, there are few that would not be in better condition not only financially, but morally, because loose practices blunt the moral perceptions And so in the affairs of the county and the State efficiency and integrity should rule. If they are not to rule, and we do not use our influence in favor of intelligent and clean government, it is sacrilege for us to say a word of praise of those whose devotion and sacrifice have consecrated Memorial day.

## A NOTABLE INDIANA GROUP.

As a rule a book which pleases the pubmuch of his own personality. He may not have meant to do this; he is more than likely to be entirely unconscious of it, but if he be an artist and has worked under even the smallest degree of inspiration he cannot help putting himself into his writings. If he is wise, or philosophical, or humorous, or witty, or has insight, or is poetic these qualities are sure to betray themselves. Because of this fact readers of the book associate the author with it they feel that they have an acquaintance with him, and the more the work appeals to them the stronger is the wish to know more of him. Thus it is that so great a demand exists for facts concerning a fa vorite author. It is not enough to read his books; the readers wish to be told the manner of man he is, to learn what are his and acts, in what respect he differs from of his power to do what they cannot do. him. People turn in the street to look at im and take especial pleasure and pride in a personal acquaintance with him. They do not take the same interest in the members of other professions; doctors and lawyers may go their way unnoticed, and even popular ministers cannot always hold attention. The man who with his written words can entertain, amuse or inspire has hold upon them beyond all others,

curiosity concerning the group of authors belonging to their own State than does the public generally for its favorite writers, but and peculiar cause for their pride and loyalty-this group is one of remarkably high and varied talent and achievement. It includes Gen. Lew Wallace, whose famous sale of any novel and has been read by millions of people. It includes James Whitcomb Riley, whose poems have the familiarity of household words wherever the English language is spoken. Of its number is Mrs. Catherwood, much of whose work was accomplished while she was yet a resident of the State, and who has done an inestimable service by incorporating in her books the romance of the early French explorers of the Western country. A member of the group is Meredith Nicholson, Hoosiers," is not only an important contribution to the history of the State, but a finished piece of literature. In the group is George Ade, who has the priceless gift of making people laugh and whose satirical studies of daily life have been included by Mr. Howells among the short stories American novel." Not least in the group tinction not only as novelist but playwright. There, too, are Charles Major and George B. McCutcheon, each the author of a novel that caught the public fancy.

It may be that Indianians feel more of

this affectionate and admiring interest and

The list might be made much longer, but the eight here named have the additional

VII will be passed by disregarded. "His toward the entertainment of the public the creed makers of Cromwell's time, next Friday and Saturday evenings. It is an opportunity to be welcomed by the peoopportunity will be popular with posterity, peated. Two evenings of unusual pleasure

THE FARM BETTER THAN THE CITY.

The Chicago Record-Herald deplores that the annual increase of the population of that city embraces several thousand young men from the farms who are the victims of the notion that opportunity awaits them in the cities alone. It is true that this is a delusion, but the young men themselves are not responsible for it. They read of this or that man who has risen to some distinction in commercial, professional or political life that he "was raised on a farm." This is said so frequently that, very naturally, the young man on the farm comes to believe that success awaits him in the cities. In the illusion produced by the glowing stories of the few the young man loses sight of the failure cities and are thereafter rarely ever heard of. The nine-tenths find that they must struggle in a crowded labor market and accept wages that will not secure them they must, for the most part, live in crowded tenement houses if they go to the largest cities. If a manis more successful he cannot hope for the larger success of which he has read and which has led him to the city. So if all who go to the cities from the farm would tell the plain truth about the matter they would confess that they would be better back on the farms if they could rent and till a small piece of land. Those people who write and talk about

the farm give the impression that it is a life of drudgery to be escaped. This is a mistake; the average farmer in Indiana as do men in most city employments. With modern machinery the farmer is very much a mechanic, and a mechanic the severity whose labor has been greatly reduced by labor-saving and labor-lightening machinery. No man who so largely depends upon his daily employment for his bread is so much his own man as the average farmer. At the present time the drudgery of the farm is no greater than that of any other employment. There are thousands of men in Indiana who, farming intelligently, are forehanded and are making money from year to year. It was the opinion of the late Governor Mount that no occupation afforded such opportunities for acquiring competency as does farming in Indiana. While it may be that many of the brightest of those born on the farms have cast their lots in the cities, there is good reason to believe that in a comparison of all who left the farms with all who remain on them the average of the latter would be the better so far as living condi-

During the last few years the introduction of the telephone, the electric railway and the free rural delivery of the mails have changed the situation. The isolation, or the out-of-the-world life on the farm is practically a thing of the past, or will be in the course of a few years. Furthermore it has been demonstrated that in no calling are brains more needed than in managing the affairs of the farm. In the near future the farmer, above other men, must be a man of intelligence and ability if he would succeed. An evolution has begun which will change the methods of agriculture as the introduction of machinery has revolutionized the methods of production in other

industries THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CREED. For years the general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church have been divided upon the question of a revision of its creed. During all these years the able leaders in the church have been very nearly equally divided between the two sides of the contention. Upon all divisions of the recent assemblies which would indicate the sentiment of those participating in their deliberations the indications were hostile to revision. The last General Assembly referred the matter of revision to a committee which had discretion to report a revised creed to the body which is now in session. Early last week that committee reported a revised creed which was laid over for surprise of that portion of the public which takes an interest in such topics, the refor substitution there would be a battle royal between the ablest men in a church which has always counted in its ranks many of the strongest men of the country Those who so easily take to prophecy called upon the public to watch a conflict which would divide the powerful Presbyterian Church into two factions. Those who do not prophesy expected a discussion Faith. There has been no discussion: the revised creed has been adopted with outward unanimity at least, and the so-long potential Presbyterian Church will continue its work in a unity of faith and be-

It would be unfair to pretend to give the conscientious men to adopt a revised creed for the Westminster Confession. The apparent and most plausible reason is that the leaders of the Presbyterian Church have been thinking the matter over the circles, coming to the conclusion that the advanced civilization to make a creed tice tempered with mercy had small place. Why should these men who fought for

ment and have volunteered to do their part | be the church's platform to-day than were | which have been in constant use for twenty

of the present General Assembly touching the eternal purpose and the doctrine of

most wise and holy counsel, of His own will, freely and unchangeably ordain whatoever comes to pass; yet so as thereby neither is God the author of sin, nor is violence offered to the will of the creature nor is the liberty or contingency of second causes taken away, but rather established. 2. Although God knows whatsoever may or can come to pass upon supposed condiopinion on the part of so many young men | tions, yet hath He not decreed anything because He foresaw it in future, or as that

3. By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and an- and a number of persons have engaged in it gels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others are preordained unto everlasting death. \* .

5. Those of mankind that are predestined unto life God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to His eternal and immutable purpose, and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will, hath chosen in Christ unto everlasting glory out of His mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving Him thereto; and all to the praise of His glorious grace.

7. The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to His unsearchable counsel, of the good living of the farm. If they marry | withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the | economic purposes, glory of His own sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by, or to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice.

r'or the foregoing harsh statements of belief which a hundred years ago filled the lives of so many good people with tormenting fears of everlasting punishment, the present General Assembly has substituted

We believe that the eternal, wise, holy and loving purpose of God embraces all events, so that while the freedom of man is not taken away nor is God the author of sin, yet in His providence He makes all things work together in the fulfillment of His sovereign design and the manifestation | eral weeks ago. He was a lawyer by proof His glory, wherefore, humbly acknowledging the mystery of this truth, we trust in His protecting care and set our hearts | Hong-Kong before entering on the diplo-

to do His will. Presbyterians, but who recognize the power that church has been in the world, modern revision of its creed it has reprogress, and that the leaders have done this with consummate judgment.

### TREE CULTURE.

It has been said that he who makes two

blades of grass to grow upon a spot of

ground where only one grew before would

deserve better of mankind than all the poli-

ticians put together. If that be true, what

shall be said of him who causes hundreds before? That is what Secretary John P. Brown, of the International Society of Arboriculture, is doing through his energetic abors for the promotion of tree-planting and culture. A bulletin recently issued by the society above named discusses the solving it. The problem is one of more practical importance than most persons would imagine at first glance. Everybody knows in a general way that the original supply of timber in the country has been enormously reduced and that the consumption is still going on at a rapid rate, but hardly any one realizes the possibility of a timber famine even remotely. As the popuation of the country increases the conincreasing rate. That which is used for building purposes is far from representing | the entire consumption. The consumption is very great. Every railroad has to replace about one-sixth of all its cross-ties each year, and their cost is increasing from year to year. Many forms of metallic ties have been devised, and they are quite generally used in Europe, but they are very expensive and there are almost insuperable | hardly any Sabbath and absolutely no Sabreasons against their use on American railroads. Admitting that wooden ties are preferable, as they certainly are much cheaper, the question arises, how shall the future demand be met? The Society of Arboriculture thinks it can be met by culture of catalpa trees. The catalpa is a been received. The yellowness that characnative American tree and the name is terizes a certain class of newspapers seems aboriginal. It was indigenous to the lower | to have affected the Denver minister. valley of the Wabash river in Indiana and Illinois, and gradually spread through the lower Ohio and Mississippi valleys. It can be cultivated successfully almost anywhere in the Mississippi valley. It grows fast, matures quickly, is easily worked and very enduring. The wood is said to contain permanent antiseptics which preserve its fibers from decay. A circular recently issued by The Indian tribes who dwelt in the val-

ley of the Wabash or traversed this region sought such trees as could be easily wrought with their rude implements, and those which were most enduring, from which to fashion their canoes, and the catalpa was their favorite wood. The early white settlers in the valley of the Wabash were instructed as to the valuable qualities of the catalpa, and they made use of it in constructing their houses, boats and stockade forts, which have endured through more than a century. Gen. William H. Harrison cultivation, since he had known of its many valuable qualities during his residence at Vincennes. He had seen this wood sound catalpa for posts in his fences ninety years ago, some of which are still standing. The writer procured one of these posts for the New Orleans exposition in 1885. It was sound and good for many years' additional

Further evidence of the toughness of the

The importance of the catalpa has for a long time impressed itself so strongly on ny mind that I have repeatedly, for the last forty years, urged upon railroad companies the great advantage to be derived by them from the propagation of these trees in large oodies. \* \* \* The Board of Public Works of Illinois in 1835 ordered me to select lands various railroads in process of construction. but the system was not carried out. The employment of so durable a material would prove as beneficial as the use of steel in point of economy in the maintenance of ailroads, and would dispense with the enormous cost of labor in constant replacement of wood. In 1828, while Captain Smith, of the United States army, and myself were exploring the obstruction of the Wabash river, we unexpectedly discovered a lofty forest of catalpa of large size at the mouth of White river, below Vincennes, Ind. In 1866 I found it in large bodies and of enornous height and size, three and four feet | ers must have! in diameter, and fifty feet without a limb, near Poplar Bluff, Mo., on the route of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Throughout that region the peculiar value of the tree is well known for its durability and other qualities. Canoes are made exclusively of catalpa; they never crack in seasoning, or

years being found but little decayed. The preordination and predestination. The fol- have averaged one inch in diameter inlowing is from the Westminster Confession, | crease for each year after planting. He 1. God, from all eternity, did, by the United States 780,000,000 wooden cross-ties, and that the renewals require 112,000,000 a | at all. year. During the next twenty years there will be required 3,000,000,000 ties. Railroad companies may well ask where they are to be obtained. Through the efforts of the Soclety of Arboriculture, and largely through the individual efforts of Mr. Brown, sevwhich would come to pass upon such con- eral railroad companies have commenced Maud-How did you come to find it out? catalpa-tree planting for their own use, May-He proposed to me.

follows: The purpose of the association is to introduce judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands, to advance and advocate a public interest in this subject, to promote the afforestations of unproductive lands, to encourage the planting and care works, or perseverance in either of them, of shade trees in parks, public and private grounds and along streets and highways, to inspire an interest in our remaining native forests and groves of ancient trees and to seek their preservation, to supply information to railway officials in regard to timber culture for railway uses and incite railway His own will, whereby He extendeth or and other corporations to plant trees for

for profit. The objects of the Arboricultural

Society are stated in its constitution as

By his energetic and successful promotion of these objects the secretary of the association is rendering a service to the State and Nation which is much more valuable than some that are more ostentatious.

The death of Lord Pauncefote, British minister to the United States since 1889 and ambassador since 1893, will cause somewhat of a shock in British official circles, where it was probably not expected. He was seventy-four years old and unable to resist the serious illness which attacked him sevfession and practiced for several years in matic career in which he achieved high Most people will concede that the fore- honors. There are few British statesmen living who have served their country in as many different important capacities or as effectively as Lord Pauncefote. When appointed minister to the United States in 1889 he was Sir Julian Pauncefote, having | do it." been knighted for drawing up the Hong-Kong code of civil procedure and other important ordinances. In 1893 he was raised to the rank of ambassador to the United States, the British Parliament being the first to avail itself of an act of Congress authorizing the President to raise to the rank of ambassador any American minister accredited to a state which should previously confer that promotion upon its minister at Washington. Sir Julian's appointment as ambassador, he being the first foreign minister at Washington to receive the promotion, made him dean of the diplomatic corps, a position he filled with dignity til his death. July 31, 1899, he was elevated to the peerage. He was a wise and cautious diplomat, and during his thirteen years' service at Washington did much to cement the ties of friendship between Great Britain and the United States. He was honored and trusted on both sides of the Atlantic, and, without any ostentation what-

> Dr. Coyle, of Denver, preached a sermon n the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church. New York, the other day, in which he urged the need of Christian workers in the irreligious West and defined the special

ever, was really a great man.

None of your heavy, soggy, waterlogged gospel preachers can ride on our Western waves. We want no pyrotechnical preachers, nor do we want any sensationalists nor do we want any gospel platitudes. We do not want any theology that is frayed n the ends and moth eaten in the middle. We in the Western land want the light ning, not the aurora borealis. The people of the West, I am sorry to say, are not very anxious to have any preaching at all; out if you want to preach to us you must breach straight, direct gospel with twentieth century trimmings and up-to-date illustrations. We want this or nothing. Further along he said: "I do not think

even Paul the apostle could have accomolished anything against such hardened indifference as we find in Denver. There is bath observation. Sinai no longer smokes and thunders." It is not surprising to learn from his further statement that in many members have been dismissed as

A Topeka young woman went to the editor of a paper in her town and offered him poem which he could publish without compensation. The wily and disingenuous editor returned the contribution, saying: "My dear young lady, this is too good to be printed in a paper with only a local circulation. You should send it to one of the big magazines." After she had gone he chuckled over his shrewdness in getting rid of her "without printing her twaddle." a check for \$20, which she had just retale, as drawn by the person who tells it, is that the Topeka editor missed a good thing and must necessarily feel abashed often spoke of the catalpa and urged its | He knows mighty well that he would not have paid \$20 for it, and the fact that and bright more than a century after it had to him that it was not twaddle. It is no been placed in the stockades, and he used | unlikely that he is still chuckling over one | life in the recent fire in the Park-avenue

The Philadelphia Record remarks that their smoke." The Record is respectfully

A New York paper has a long account of advantage of the improvements seems to be wholly with the practitioner.

A New York paper, telling of the sale in with one foot. What feet those New York-

## The Parlor Mirror.

"The trade in fine mirrors is no longer what it used to be," said a dealer. "Twenty-five or thirty years ago every well-todo family bought, at least once in its life, The circular cites many facts showing a Belgian or a French mantel mirror or pier glass, framed in gold or ebony, and worth from \$200 to \$500. But now families he seems so small, so gentle and modest he sprang to his feet and shouted:

A hale and spirited young man) who has no fully sacrificed their own taste for retire- they are better qualified to say what should catalpa wood, in many instances cross-ties no longer find it necessary to invest their that you look in vain in his conduct at "Then, sir, you've made a President!"

doors in them. In the parlor over the mantel, in the doors of the wardrobe closets of the bedrooms, and in other places as well, mirrors are now to be found built | the large collection of you go to furnish a house it is no longer necessary for you to buy these costly and useful ornaments. In the past the busistores the trade in mirrors hardly counts

## THE HUMORISTS.

Convincing Proof.

May-I had no idea before last night that Mr

### The Real Thing.

Youngwed (on bridal tour)-I would like rooms for myself and wife. Hotel Clerk-Suite, I suppose? Youngwed-That's what. She's the sweetest

He Regrets It. A man who was deeply in debt Said: "No matter whatever I gebt My creditors claim

#### A share of the same, Which makes me discouraged, you bebt!" -Harvard Lampoon.

Her Preference.

Washington Star. "Do you like poetry?"

thing that ever happened.

Chicago News.

'Yes, indeed," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "Prose always look to me as if they were crowding their words together because they were trying to economize on paper. Poetry looks more lavisher and elegant."

#### Vassarty Note.

Professor Wing-Now that we have discussed the entire feathered kingdom, I wish you young gan." ladies would tell me which one of all these birds you consider most important to the welfare of the human race. The Class (in chorus)-The stork.

## The Athletic Girl,

"She's very popular in the summer time," re-

"Well," replied the envious one, "I think it's due principally to the innate laziness of man. She not only can row a boat, but she likes to

#### Helping Him On.

Chicago Tribune. "Miss Birdie," stammered the young man, "I-I feel that I can no longer disguise the sentiments that I-you must have noticed my preference for your society-and-have I said too much, Miss Birdie?"

"Not yet, Mr. Bashful," replied Miss Flyppe, encouragingly.

## Neighborly Advice.

Philadelphia Press

Mrs. Nexdore-My daughter's getting to be quite an enthusiastic piano player, Mrs. Pepprey-Yes; why don't you get her to

Mrs. Nexdore-Join a union? Mrs. Pepprey-Yes, she wouldn't work more than eight hours a day at it then.

# WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

It is impossible not to admire ourselves in others.-Mlle. Fouchette. I never thought it very necessary to be

what youth refuses to understand.-The

If men could only know women as they are, not as they seem, there would be less candal and fewer divorces in this world .-The Perverts.

People are seldom man and wife for half their lives without wishing to impart their sufferings as well as their pleasures to each other .- The Kentons A woman may frankly admit to a man

that she finds comfort in the use of a little powder, but she does not want him to see the powder box and puff .- Dorothy South. A man with his hat off is not so easily roused to anger as he is with it on, nor can pitch while sitting down .- Mlle. Fouchette. Old folks are wont to repeat themselves, those garnered lessons which age no longer has strength to drive home at one blow .-

Heralds of Empire. Whether one be a Christian who never to feel the expansion of life on Sunday that is the limitless expansion of God as compared with the poor, restricted affairs of mankind.-Shacklett.

Women tell lies because they can't fight. would make trouble. That's because they camera does away with a' that sort of can't fight. Men can fight, and so there's thing; point your camera Bress the butnot the slightest excuse for them if they tell lies or even if they keep silent .- Dor-

othy South I don't think the fact of children being heart which has always been open wide to yourself, the love of a soul which is the artist whose work of "art" must be a work other half of your own soul, the love that of "heart," be it in landscape, portraiture one has for a person who is one's equal in or historical painting, for human nature to age, in understanding, that is the love that breaks your heart when parting comes .-

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Magic Wheel.

cottage last year.

Although ordinary wood alcohol is a poi-

Miss Hall Caine, a sister of the novelist, has made her theatrical debut in London spend the summer in Coburg, Canada, where Mrs. Grant purchased a beautiful

President Roosevelt was one of the first monument to Mrs. Rebecca Salome Foster. known as the "Tombs Angel," who lost her Hotel, New York.

hands. She is building it in the back yard | required, trivial or unimportant obstacles of her home. The structure will cost \$300, in his way. He has the miraculous power seating capacity of 100. Mrs. James is a widow, forty-five years old.

The burial, a day or two ago, of Madam who was connected with the Drexel and Morrell families. During her residence in went into the treasury of the order.

Philadelphia just now has a distinguished boy named Gilbert Holdsworth, who arminster Abbey, where the best music of its kind in the world is to be heard, he has been chosen to sing a solo at the coronation of King Edward VII, which honor carries with it the title of king's chorister.

In an article in Leslie's Weekly Harry commonly called a 'presence,' or, in ex- never have been heard of but for me. I pressive slang, a 'front'-a man so diminu- | made him.' tive that he is conspicuous in contrast with

money in that way. Our builders, within that time for some of the forceful personal the last two or three decades, have taken traits which he possesses traits which he more and more to building mirrors into has exercised to thrust himself ahead of the houses, just as they build mantels or those who were in the race with him."

in nearly every new house. Hence, when royal stables. The new official is known as ness of every art store consisted mainly in | The position of master of the King's motor the sale of mirrors. At present in such cars carries with it the distinction of driving the King and supervising all the motor arrangements. A nominal salary is attached, but the post is really one of honor.

William P. Fowler, a wealthy man of Boston, refuses his \$2,000 salary as registrar of public institutions. He is also treasurer of all the Unitarian charities in Boston under the supervision of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, in which the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Paul Revere Frothingham and John Mason Little are interested. Mr. Fowler performs an immense amount of work in connection with this position, but does not receive any

Mr. Wu Tingfang acquired his pungent English in London. He was a student in the Middle Temple in 1876 and was known by his proper and unpronounceable name of Ng Choy. Subsequently, states the London Chronicle, after he had entered the public service of his country at Tien-Tsin and had been promoted to be a mandarin he followed the custom of adopting an official name. Tingfang is said to mean "hall fragrance," and is intended to indicate that the one so designated is so just and eminent a law giver that the sweet savor

of his reputation "fills the court." "Time was," says the London Chronicle, 'when men wore their hats in church, and Pepys evidently considered it an unnecesbare head in church. In his diary for Nev. 17, 1661, he has the entry: "To church and heard a simple fellow upon the praise of church musique, and exclaiming against men's wearing their hats on in church. On Sept. 28 following he went to the French church at Sevoy, where 'the minister do preach with his hat off. I suppose in further conformity with our church.' Probably it was about this date that the custom of removing hats in the church be-

### FREE-HAND DRAWING.

## An Accomplishment That Is Useful in

Many Trades. Prof. Arthur Lakes, in Mines and Minerals.

good free-hand sketch, or are able to represent by a few lines ideas which require other pages of foolscap to make poorly How is it that so many of us who are en-

gaged in technical and practical pursuits are lacking in this seemingly simple and necessary art? The answer is that in our school days we were not generally taught to draw or sketch, or, if taught at all, the teaching was in many cases more pernicious than otherwise and consisted sometimes in making poor copies of engravings, crayon drawings of Apollo busts, gorgon heads and dragon tails, drawings of things unlike anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth, things that were never met with (thank heavens) in after life or in practical purusits.

A common excuse for ignorance in drawing is the popular delusion that to make a respectable sketch needs a special gift, "A poet is born, not made." There is no more truth, generally speaking, in this than in the case of any other intellectual study. Though few may attain to be artists, nearly every person can learn to draw and sketch respectably if he wishes. Much has happily changed in education generally since the days of our boyhood, and especially in the appreciation of the value of art and freehand drawing in the arts, setences and practical industries, as testified by the attention paid to it in our schools and the establishment of special schools of design. Yet with all this we believe there is much yet to be done in that practical and somewhat special form of freehand drawing and sketching particularly adapted to

the needs of a mining engineer and of the mining field generally The need of the ability to make a freehand sketch is not confined to the mining engineer's profession. Its need is felt in

many trades and professions In the ordinary handlerafts trades there is great need of freehand drawing or sketching. A carpenter, housebuilder or designer, time and again, has need to make some rough freehand sketch to direct his workmen by. Commonly he lacks the power. An intelligent miner or foreman of mine will often try to explain to you the peculiar structure or ramification of a vein or a fault or some other peculiarity in the mine. He will take out a piece of chalk or a pencil or sometimes draw with a stick on the ground. He usually prefaces his remarks with, "I don't know how to draw, you see, but it is something this way. Why does he not know "how to draw? He is a fairly educated man, has a good common school education, and we asked him, "Can you write?" he would be justly insulted. If he can write, why can't he draw? Because he was never taught. He was taught that which is at first unnatural to children, viz., to write and arithmetize and all sorts of ologies, good enough in their way later on, and that instinct implanted in nearly every healthy child to draw" was not encouraged or developed in

In advocating the cause of freehand sketching in the mining field we shall probably be met with the remark, "The modern on, and you have better representation than that of hours argued that once photography in colors is discovered and in general use, the artist's occupation will be gone. No fear of that; the photographic machine has no heart, no soul, no poetry, no feeling, no love and will never supplant the art of the human

There is much more to be said on behalof the photographic machine in mining and technical pursuits where feeling and poetry are not needed, but where cold-bl business facts, accuracy and practical utility are uppermost. Yet the photographic machine, though of high utility in these pursuits, does not supplant entirely the freehand sketcher's skill. The camera can represent faithfully in black and white the external form of a mountain or rock, that lies beneath those forms. It falls generally to bring out the different varieties of rock of which a mountain is composed It can rarely emphasize the occurrence of an important volcanic dike or show the vein in contact with it or the course of the vein over the mountain. Generally speaking, in the photograph the mountain is a mass of gray rocks without much distinction of class, structure, form or color. Sometimes this deficiency of the photograph may be in part remedied by a judiclous use of a little water color, but this is encroaching on the field of freehand

to emphasize, and, if need be, license to exaggerate, for his special purpose, imporant features. He can also remove, when besides her own labor, and will have a | of "moving mountains" if they stand in the way of what he wants especially for his purpose to bring into prominence. The photograph can only show what lies on the surface, it cannot remove obstacles or give a cross-section of the underground anatomy of the mountain. Below ground in the mine, even with the flash light, the camera only brings out gen-

eralities in strong light and shadow. It rarely can bring out the brecciated character of a rock; it fails often to show the distinction between gouge and gangue of the convent her income of \$15,000 a year | to bring out the detail features or minerals of a vein. This must be done by the freehand mining sketcher. There are also minng details connected with mine timbering which can only be depicted by the freehand sketcher. The mechanical draftsman must leave his instruments outside when he enters a mine, and relegate his work

#### afterwards to the office table. Van Sant's First Speech.

Minneapolis Tribune. Governor Van Sant's first political speech was made early in his teens. With a group of young companions in Rock Island, his native town, he went to hear Stephen A. louglas speak in his celebrated campaign for re-election to the United States Senate. the course of his speech the Little Giant scornfully exclaimed; "Who is Abraham Lincoln? He would

This was more than the steamboat boy other men and women surrounding him, the devotee of the rail splitter, could stand